

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME II.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1853.

WHOLE NUMBER 91.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES
IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY
J. W. FARNS & Wm. N. ANGEL.

Office over H. Griffin's Store, Washington Street.

TERMS.—Payment in Advance.
Taken at the office, or forwarded by mail, \$1.00
Delivered by the carrier in the village, 1.50
One shilling in addition to the above will be
charged for every three months that payment is
delayed.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the discretion of the publishers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (12 lines or less,) first insertion, fifty
cents, twenty-five cents for each subsequent in-
sertion. Legal advertisements at the rates pre-
scribed by law. Yearly or monthly advertisements as
follows:

1 square 1 month, \$1.00	1 square 1 year, \$5.00
1 " 3 " 3.00	1 column 1 " 20.00
1 " 6 " 6.00	1 " 1 month, 5.00

Advertisements unaccompanied with written or
verbal directions, will be published until ordered
out, and charged for. When a postponement is
added to an advertisement, the whole will be charged
the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-
tention, must be addressed to the publishers—post
paid.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY—1853.

WILLIAM HATHAWAY Jr., Judge of Pro-
bate for Ottawa Co. P. O. address, Crockerly,
Ottawa Co., Mich.

ASA A. SCOTT, Sheriff of Ottawa County.—
Office over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Wash-
ington House.

JOYNT G. POST, Clerk of Ottawa County. Of-
fice over H. Griffin's store, opposite the Wash-
ington House.

GEORGE PARKS, Treasurer of Ottawa Co. and
Justice of the Peace. Office third door be-
low the Washington House, up stairs.

WILLIAM N. ANGEL, Register of Deeds, and
Notary Public for Ottawa County. Office over
H. Griffin's store, Washington street, opposite the
Washington House, Grand Haven.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, Prosecuting
Attorney, and Circuit Court Commissioner for
Ottawa County. Office third door below the
Washington House, up stairs.

MORRIS BUCK, County Surveyor. Residence,
Polkton, Ottawa Co., Mich.

M. B. HOPKINS, Attorney and Counsellor at
Law and Solicitor in Chancery. Office first door
west of H. Griffin's store.

A. W. SQUIER, Physician and Surgeon, Steels'
Landing, Ottawa Co., Mich.

M. E. RAWSON, Physician and Surgeon. Of-
fice in Park's new building, Washington street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

MORRIS BUCK, Physician and Surgeon.—
Polkton, Ottawa Co., Mich.

STEPHEN MONROE, Physician and Surgeon
Office over J. T. Davis' Tailor Shop. Washing-
ton Street, Grand Haven.

L. K. DEVELLY, Tailor and Cutter. The sub-
scriber has opened his shop, and would respect-
fully invite the attention of the citizens of Mus-
kegon and vicinity who are in want of a first
rate garment, good and stylish. I feel confident
in giving entire satisfaction to those who may
favor me with their patronage. Muskegon,
October, 1852.

HENRY MARTIN, successor to Ball & Martin
Storage, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on
Washington Street, first door west of H. Griffin's
Store.

TERRY R. WILLIAMS, Storage, Forward-
ing and Commission Merchant, also Agent for
the Steamer Algoma. Store House at Grand
Rapids, Kent Co., Mich.

B. ALBEE, Storage, Forwarding and Com-
mission Merchant, and Dealer in Dry Goods,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes,
&c., &c. Flour and Salt constantly on hand.—
Store, corner Washington and Water streets,
Grand Haven, Mich.

GILBERT & CO., Storage, Forwarding and
Commission Merchants, and dealers in Produce,
Lumber, Shingles, Staves &c., &c. Grand Ha-
ven, Michigan.

FERRY & SONS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Provisions, Hardware, Clothing, Boots
and Shoes, Crockery and Medicines—also man-
ufacturers and dealers in all kinds of Lumber.
Water Street, Grand Haven.

WM. M. FERRY, Jr., }
THOS. W. FERRY. }

HENRY GRIFFIN, Dealer in Staple and fan-
cy Dry Goods, Ready made Clothing, Boots and
Shoes, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glass,
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints and Oils,
and Provisions. Also, Lumber, Shingles, &c. &c.
Opposite the Washington House, Grand Haven,
Michigan.

F. B. GILBERT, Dealer in Dry Goods, Cloth-
ing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Crockery
and Stone Ware, Hard Ware, Groceries, Provi-
sions and Ship Stores. Grand Haven, Michigan.

L. M. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries and Provisions, Crockery, Hardware, Books,
Stationery, &c., &c. At the Post Office, corner
of Park and Barber streets, Mill Point, Mich.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forwarding
& Commission Merchants; general dealers in all
kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, grain and provi-
sions; manufacturers and dealers wholesale and
retail in all kinds of lumber, at Mill Point, Mich.

D. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Gro-
ceries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and
Shoes, &c., &c. Muskegon, Michigan.

WASHINGTON HOUSE, By HENRY PENNOY-
ER. The proprietor has the past Spring new-
ly fitted and partly re-furnished this House,
and feels confident visitors will find the House
to compare favorably with the best in the State.

WILLIAM TELL HOTEL, by HERMAN JOACH-
IM. Pleasantly situated with excellent rooms
well furnished, and the table abundantly sup-
plied with the luxuries and substantial of life.

M. MERRILL, Boot and Shoemaker. Boots
and Shoes neatly repaired, and all orders promp-
tly attended to. Shop one door below the Wash-
ington House, Grand Haven, Mich.

JAMES PATTERSON, Painter and Glazier.
House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting done at
Grand Haven. All orders will be promptly at-
tended to, by leaving word at this office. Shop at
Grand Rapids, Michigan.

We find the following sprightly verses in
the Boston Post:

THINKS I TO MYSELF.

I saw her again but a few days ago,
When Kossuth came down to our city;
The name of the lady I never did know,
But, thinks I, she's uncommonly pretty,
And witty;
And clever, no doubt, as she's pretty.

Thinks I to myself, I have seen her before—
Fine face, and black eyes, and black hair;
But I could not tell where, as I thought of it more,
And hang me if I could tell where.

I declare
I could not tell how, when or where.

But now both the time and the place I remember,
I remember her pleasing address;
At a certain hotel, in the month of September,
We met in the doorway, I guess;

Yes, yes;
Thinks I, she's the person, I guess.

Thinks I, she would make a good partner for life,
But she's married or spoken for, I s'pose;
Still if that's not the case, and if I had no wife,
Thinks I to myself, I'd "propose."

Goodness knows,
If it won't for all that I'd propose.

But I'm married; thinks I to myself 'tis a pity,
I'm tied, and I cannot undo it;
Yet, thinks I, there's no harm in writing this ditty,
Though it's well my wife doesn't know it,
Old poet!

'Tis well that your wife doesn't know it.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

The New York Commercial Advertiser has a
very interesting article upon China, a portion of
which we publish below. Recent events upon
the Pacific coast of the United States are work-
ing a revolution in the Celestial Empire. Eng-
land made the first breach into the wall of ex-
clusiveness within which China is entrenched,
but the United States has awakened the Chinese
people from that lethargy which long years of
seclusion had superinduced, and brought them
into beneficial conflict with the world:

"But we must look further for the causes that
have given the United States the advantage over
England in arousing the Chinese from their con-
temptuous indifference towards all other nations.
In the acquisition of California lay the secret of
that advantage. The fame of that golden re-
gion, and its comparative accessibility to the
Chinese, broke the spell of exclusiveness and of
the lethargy which had followed. The univer-
sal motor, self-interest, was brought into play,
and what arms could not achieve, or treaties ac-
complish, was readily effected by this newly-
awakened power, and promises most gratifying
results. Mr. Colden's letter shows, to our minds
at least that the Chinese who remain at home
are beginning to see the effect of their country-
men's intercourse with the outside world.

"The mode in which that intercourse operates
is readily comprehended. The Chinese who
emigrate to California hold more or less com-
munication with their families and friends dur-
ing their absence. On their return home they
narrate what they have seen and heard. An in-
terest respecting foreign nations is thus awak-
ened; contempt for foreigners gives way be-
fore the testimony which their own countrymen
give of the resources and progress of the "out-
side barbarians." Thus a barrier is broken
down which both missionaries and merchants
have so long found to be insurmountable—viz:
the supercilious indifference, the blended enmity
and pride, that refuse to receive instruction from
the lips of foreigners. Now they learn from
those who can have no interest in deceiving them
that there are other great people besides them-
selves; other commerce than that transacted in
their ports; other forms of government and in-
stitutions, working harmoniously and happily
for the governed; and now as Mr. Colden's let-
ter shows, the greatest triumph is achieved—
from being indifferent to the counsels of foreign-
ers they have become attentive to them, and
from being attentive they have become inquiring.
The Chinese mind is awakened, and "progress"
has already commenced her march in the Cele-
stial Empire.

"Ten years ago who would have dreamed of
natives of that "flowery land" working side by
side with Americans in the rugged toil of gold
digging, vying with them in industry and power
of endurance, and scarcely, if at all surpassed
by them in enterprise and impulsiveness. Or
who would have thought it possible that a troupe
of Chinese conjurers and posture-makers would
be making a "professional tour" through the
principal cities of the United States, and settling
a family quarrel before a police magistrate in the
city of New York. And who does not see that
this is but the commencement, of a new era in
the history of that vast teeming Empire. It is
utterly impossible that men upon whose vision
a new world has thus been opened, can remain
unchanged in opinion, in habits, or in knowl-
edge. When the Chinese returns from profitable
business in California—for it is scarcely
probable that the present generation of a people
circumstanced as they have been will perman-
ently abandon their native land—but when those
who have sojourned among us, either in our
Pacific or Atlantic cities, return to their
homes, it is impossible that they can be mute
respecting what they have seen and heard.

"They will be, in fact, so many missionaries
in the cause of progress and improvement. New
ideas will be infused into the public mind; new
habits, new desires, new hopes, will supplant
those which have so long prevailed. Ambition
and emulation will be awakened, and when once
they begin to work, the change for China is vir-
tually accomplished. Already the wall of ex-
clusiveness is partially broken down. The
breach, however, has been made from within;
not by the battering ram of a besieging party,
against whom the inhabitants are to a man de-
terminedly hostile, and therefore to be repaired
at the very first respite in the assault, but by
the inhabitants themselves, for their own exodus
from a confinement that became irksome and
unprofitable from the moment that American
energy revealed the treasures of the El Dorado

on our Pacific coast. The Chinese themselves
will see to it that that wall shall never be re-
paired; and the very breach necessary for their
egress must serve also for the ingress of other
people. The days of Chinese exclusiveness are
practically ended.

"And what a future opens before the mind.
China, with her teeming millions, commencing
a new existence—intellectual, moral, social, po-
litical, and commercial. China, panting for in-
struction, yearning for the light of truth, breath-
ing new desires, and stimulated by new neces-
sities which only intercourse and a world's com-
merce can supply. What a field for Christian
philanthropy. What a temple for an exchange.
What a market for commerce. And such China
must become; and in the gradually but certain-
ly approaching change the United States, above
all other nations, are deeply interested. What
England could not compel China to do, the U.
States have allured her to attempt: mingling
her people with those of foreign nations.—
Thousands of China's subjects tread our Pacific
shores and mingle with our own citizens. It
has been ours practically to open China. Cali-
fornia has become the key to that Empire. Its
commerce may be ours, mainly, and it scarcely
can fail to be. Its intellectual, social, and po-
litical elevation may be ours also. Should the ex-
pedition to Japan be in any degree successful, it
is impossible to define the limits of that vast
field of commercial and other enterprises that
events are rapidly throwing open to the United
States."

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—We gave a brief
notice yesterday, of the marriage of Miss Denin.
The Buffalo Republic gives the following version
of that romantic affair:

Miss Susan Denin, the handsome and clever
young actress, yesterday became Mrs. F. Wood-
ward, having been married rather unexpectedly.
It appears that Mr. W., who is a gentleman of
Syria, in excellent business and affluent cir-
cumstances, has for a year or more been in love
with Miss Denin. He has followed her from place
to place, has written her letter after letter, but
has never been able to make her acquaint-
ance, and his letters were never received it now
seems by the young lady. On Saturday, it is
reputed, Miss Denin had some disagreement
with her step-father, and guardian. Yesterday
morning the friendly relations between them
had not been resumed, which young W. tried to
turn to his advantage. His father at his request,
called on Miss D's guardian, she having finished
her 18th year, and proposed the marriage of his
son and Miss D., offering it is said, to give the
guardian a large sum, (\$5,000) is named, for
any prospective loss he might sustain. This
was refused—young W. then gave a domestic
\$50 to carry a note to Miss D. during her guar-
dian's temporary absence. The colored gentle-
man proved a faithful Ganyemed, and delivered
the missive. Miss D. sent for the writer, she
had never seen him—he arrived at her room
door, where she met him.

"Do you want to marry me—are you in ear-
nest?" was his salutation.

"I do, and will."

"Send for a priest."

The Rev. Mr. Sheldon answered the sum-
mons, Mr. Warren and his lady, and some other
friends were present and the ceremony was per-
formed.

The party, consisting of the happy couple, the
sister Miss Kate Denin, and the governess of
the young lady, left on the cars last evening for
the east. We learn that the new couple will
again make this city a visit in about two
weeks.

There are divers rumors as to the conduct of
her guardian, which we do not deem necessary
to publish, if true, and we know nothing of their
truth or falsity.

A LANDLORD'S RESPECT FOR TITLES.—Our
Daniel remarked, the other day, that the next
time he put up at a hotel, he should enter his
name as "Daniel Sharp-Judge."

We asked him if he had ever tried it, and re-
plied:

"Yes, I tried it once, and it worked like a
charm. I had the best accommodations in the
house for about a week, without any expense;
till the landlord one day touched me on the arm,
and says he:

"You are a Judge of the Probate, are you
not?"

"No," replied I, looking careless like.

"Not of the Supreme Court, certainly!" says
he.

"Of what are you Judge, then?" continued he,
thinking of the many fixings he had sent up to
my room.

"I am Judge," pompously returned I, "of
good living!"

"He said he would be happy to have me re-
main with him another week, but he expected a
great deal of company the next day, and I had to
leave."

INCREASE OF POPULATION IN CITIES.—During
the last ten years, from 1840 to 1850, nearly the
whole western population became exporters by
means of the New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania
canals, and various lines of railroad. The effect
in opening these communications, on the period
of duplication in the cities of New York, Bos-
ton and Philadelphia, is exceeded only by the re-
acting and reflected influence from the East up-
on the Western cities. According to the ratio
of increase during those ten years, New York
would double her population in 12 years; Bos-
ton in 12 years; Philadelphia in 12 1/2; Balti-
more in 13 1/2; Albany in 16 1/2; Cincinnati
in 6; St. Louis in 4; Buffalo in 9 1/2; Detroit
in 9; Cleveland in 6 1/2; Sandusky in 5 1/2;
Chicago in 4; Milwaukee in 3 1/2; Toledo in
6; Oswego in 8.

The Cincinnati Commercial says there are
two men residing in that city, born and reared
the west, who are firm believers in the Moham-
medan faith.

The longest straight line in the world is the
Illinois Central Rail Road, it is 700 miles in
length, and has 626 miles in a straight line.

NEW FEATURE IN OUR INTERCOURSE WITH S.
AMERICA.—The Washington Union furnishes
the following very interesting information in re-
lation to recent events that will throw open to
the commerce of our country the immense and
fertile regions bordering upon the Amazon and
La Plata, in South America:

"The last arrival from South America brings
us the gratifying intelligence that Belzu, the en-
lightened President of Bolivia, by decree of Jan.
27th, 1853, has thrown open all the Bolivian
tributaries of the Amazon and La Plata that are
navigable to the commerce of the world, and of-
fered a reward of ten thousand dollars to the
master of the first steamer that shall reach any
one of these tributaries, either by the La Plata
or the Amazon.

"Lieut. Gibbon, who was sent out about two
years ago with Lieut. Herndon, United States
Navy, to explore the Amazon from its sources
to its mouth, has just arrived. We have had
the pleasure of conversing with him upon the
subject of this most interesting expedition. He
passed through the Bolivian provinces which
are thus thrown open to the commerce of all na-
tions, and describes that whole region as one of
the most beautiful, productive and finest coun-
tries on the face of the earth. In his opinion
there are now materials enough there to give
rise to a commerce of several millions of dollars
a year, and that a commerce of this value would
spring up the moment a free transit is secured
for it up and down the Amazon, through the ter-
ritories of Brazil. Considering the large space
which that region of the country has of late
been made to occupy in the public mind in this
hemisphere, by the publication of the 'Inca' and
other papers with regard to it, and by the recent
exploration of it by officers of the American na-
vy, we regard this action of the Bolivian Gov-
ernment as a subject of public congratulation.

"From this decree, we think, will commence
a new era for the Spanish Republics of South
America.

"The revolution which the free navigation of
the Amazon and its tributaries, and of the La-
Plata and its tributaries, is to make in the com-
merce of those republics, will be greater than
that which the commerce of Europe underwent
in consequence of the passage of Vasco de Gama
around the Cape of Good Hope.

"Lieut. Gibbon has, he informs us, a list of
ten thousand abandoned silver mines in that
country, many of them upon this water-shed.—
The silver ore has been taken from the veins un-
til the miners reached the water, and then, for
the want of the means of drainage, most of these
have been abandoned.

"The machinery heretofore used in the drain-
age of those mines was only such, our readers
should bear in mind, as could be transported
upon the backs of mules from the sea shore,
across the Andes. With the Amazon open, it
may be taken by water almost to the very spot
where it is wanting, and of course then, with
the ability to procure larger machinery, this de-
gree may be expected to give a new impulse to
the working of the silver mines of Potosi and
elsewhere."

GENTLEMANLY ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Swear!
Out upon such common attainments! So do
the lowest and meanest that swim in the sinks
of vice and drunkenness. There is not a ruf-
ian who cannot boast the same accomplishment.
Every reeking den of devils has its proficients.
The most degraded of humanity can swear as
roundly as you. Hark! You hear it in the high-
way. In every spot where tipplers congregate,
the oath is part of every breath. At night it
comes with fearful distinctness from the dram-
shop. And yet you are proud of your foul-
mouthed wickedness, as though the vilest of
earth could not boast of the same.

Chew Tobacco! A loathsome spitting ma-
chine, eh! Beautiful and interesting apparatus,
truly! A self-acting squirt gun, to eject the
filthiest compound in creation. A Lama on two
legs bespattering all within your reach without
provocation even? And because you eat tobacco
and spit out the juice with mock dignity,
you are a gentleman! Ho! ho! The race of
fools is not extinct. Why, you slaving beast,
it is no rare accomplishment to eat tobacco!—
You can't make your mouth fouler than the old
vagabond who spends the shilling he has begged
for rum and a pound of plug. He can be as
filthy as you can. Can't you believe it? See
him spit once! Mark those dark lines from each
corner of his mouth, and stains on his shirt bos-
om. Rare accomplishments for a gentleman.

Drink Champagne! Ha! ha! Dear sir, the
whole world is full of just such suckers.
The raggedest wire haired, red nose, bleary eyed
old bloot in Christendom, can get as rich and
foolish and as drunk as you can. And what's
the difference? From the actions, a looker on
could not determine what liquor the two had
got drunk on. The one spews in the gutter and
the other in his room. There is a difference in
the quality of coats, but none in that of drunk-
enness. The common sot can get as "owly"
on common whiskey, as you can on pure cham-
pagne. You drink with respectable tipplers and
drunkards; he with those who are graduated in
the common whiskey cellar.

You are a gentleman, are you? Why are
you? Go well dressed, do you? And so that
makes a gentleman. Your whole aim of life is
to adorn your person in a fashionable suit of
clothes, practice a most unnatural gait, a whirl
before the glass. You wear a moustache or im-
perial! and so does a goat. A face may be
covered with hair and no brains in his head.—
Bear's grease and a fashionable twirl are all
your dependence.

[Fanny Fern.]

HANCOCK AND FRANKLIN.—We must be unan-
imous," observed Hancock, on the occasion of
signing the Declaration of Independence; "there
must be no pulling different ways; we must all
hang together." "Yes," added Franklin, "we
must all hang together, or most assuredly we
shall hang separately."

A western editor, in answer to a complaint
of a patron that he did not give news enough,
advised him when news was scarce, to read his
Bible, which he had no doubt would be to him
news!

THE FOLLIES OF GREAT MEN.—Tycho Brahe,
the astronomer, changed color, and his legs
shook under him, on meeting with a hare or a
fox. Dr. Johnson would never enter a room
with his left foot foremost; if by mistake it did
get in first, he would step back and place his
right foot foremost. Julius Caesar was almost
convulsed by the sound of thunder, and always
wanted to get in a cellar, or under ground, to
escape the dreadful noise. To Queen Elizabeth
the simple word "death," was full of horrors.
Even Talleyrand trembled and changed color on
hearing the word pronounced. Marshal Saxe,
who met and overthrew opposing armies, fled
and screamed in terror at the sight of a cat.—
Peter the Great could never be persuaded to
cross a bridge; and though he tried to master
the terror, he failed to do so. Whenever he
set foot on one, he would shriek out in distress
and agony. Byron would never help any one
to salt at table, nor would he be helped himself.
If any of the articles happened to be spilled on
the table, he would jump up and leave his meal
unfinished. The story of the great Frenchman,
Malesbranche, is well known, and is well au-
thenticated. He fancied that he carried an enormous
leg of mutton at the end of his nose. No one
could convince him to the contrary. One day
a gentleman visiting him adopted this plan to
cure him of his folly: He approached him with
the intention of embracing him, when he sud-
denly exclaimed, "Ha! your leg of mutton has
struck me in the face!" at which Malesbranche
expressed regret. The friend went on: "May
I not remove the incumbrance with a razor?"
"Ah, my friend! my friend! I owe you more
than life. Yes, yes; by all means cut it off!"
In a twinkling, the friend lightly cut the tip of
the philosopher's nose, and adroitly taking from
under his cloak a superb leg of mutton, raised
it in triumph. "Ah!" cried Malesbranche, "I
live! I breathe! I am saved! My nose is free;
my head is free; but—but—it was raw, and that
is cooked!" "Truly; but then you have been
seated near the fire; that must be the reason,"
Malesbranche was satisfied, and from that time
forward he made no more complaints about any
mutton-leg, or any other monstrous protuber-
ance on his nose.

THE BURNING COAL MOUNTAIN.—That por-
tion of the Broad Mountain, called the "Fiery
Mountain," from the fact of the anthracite coal
at that point being on fire—which has been burn-
ing for the past fifteen years, is situated about
five miles from Minersville, and fifteen from
Schuylkill Haven, Pa. It is now considered a
very dangerous experiment to travel over the
mountain, as it is supposed that in many places
the surface is a mere superficial crust, or shell,
the coal having been consumed up to the surface
and hence the least pressure thereon, it is pre-
sumed, might break through and let the adver-
turer down into the fiery chasm below. At the
base of the mountain in one place, a stream of
water almost boiling hot, comes out. The sur-
face of the mountain presents a desolate appear-
ance, as far as the eye can reach.

[Baltimore Sun.]

GLASS.—Pliny tells us the art of making glass
was discovered in the following way:—"As
some merchants were carrying nitre, they stop-
ped near a river issuing from Mount Carmel.—
Not readily finding stones to rest their kettles
on they used some pieces of nitre for that pur-
pose; the fire gradually dissolving the nitre, it
mixed with the sand, and a transparent matter
flowed, which, in fact, was no other than glass."

Chronology says that glass was invented in
England, by one Benalt, a monk, A. D. 664, and
that it was first used in private houses in 1180.
Lord Kaimes, however, observes:—"The art of
making glass was imported from France into
England, A. D. 674, for the use of monasteries,
and that glass windows in private houses, were
rare even in the twelfth century, and held to be
a great luxury."

THEFT MANIA.—A lady of highly respectable
connections in Cincinnati, has recently been de-
tected in sundry thefts, in retail markets and
other places for which there seems no other ob-
ject than the gratification of a ruling passion.—
She is wealthy, and moves in the upper circles.
When she is detected, she offers the most pite-
ous pleading for secrecy, and besides refunding
the stolen goods, offers pecuniary inducements
to hush the affair—she cries like a child, and be-
comes nervously sick when it is threatened to
inform her husband of her course. She is al-
most frantic, and becomes wild with joy, on the
promise of not making the matter public.

[Free Press.]

BIG TREE.—We see in an exchange, an ac-
count of a tree that throws the "Big Walnut,"
somewhat famous in this region, entirely into
the shade. The Jackson County (Indiana) Dem-
ocrat, says there is now standing on the land of
Stephen Crab, near that place, a sycamore tree
that measures eighty-nine feet in circumference,
and contains a cavity twenty-three feet in diam-
eter. This tree will be hard to beat this side of
Oregon, or the story either.

[Buffalo Rough Notes.]

FAITHFUL TO THE END.—On the day of his
death, in his eightieth year, Elliot, "the Apo-
stle of the Indians," was found teaching the al-
phabet to an Indian child at his bedside. "Why
not rest from your labors now?" said a friend.
"Because," said the venerable man, "I have
prayed to God to render me useful in my sphere,
and he has heard my prayers; for now that I
can no longer preach, He leaves me strength
enough to teach this poor child his alphabet."

A BEAR SHOT WITH A CANDLE.—Not long
since a large bear, owned by Mr. Privat, who
resides on the Peninsula opposite Toronto,
(Canada), was shot in rather a novel manner,
a common candle having been put in place of
a ball into a gun. The candle entered immedi-
ately behind the ear, and almost instantly deprived
the animal of life. It was very fat and was
about 4 years old.

It is stated that, in Havana, the purchasers of
milk are supplied by driving the cow around
and milking her at the folks' doors.